IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 30.10.2007

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE P.D.DINAKARAN
AND
THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE R.REGUPATHI

Habeas Corpus Petition No.1040 of 2007

Raghamathrani .. Petitioner

Vs

1. State of Tamilnadu
   rep. by its Secretary to Government
   Prohibition and Excise Department
   Fort St. George, Chennai-9.

2. The District Collector and
   District Magistrate
   Erode District
   Erode. .. Respondents

PRAYER: Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for issue of Writ of Habeas Corpus as stated therein.

For Petitioner : Mr.C.Ramkumar
For Respondents: Mr.N.R.Elango
Additional Public Prosecutor

ORDER

(Order of the Court was made by P.D.DINAKARAN,J.)

The petitioner is the wife of the detenu, Nazeer Hussain, son of T.M.Yusuf. The detenu was incarcerated by order dated 9.7.2007 of the second respondent under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982) branding him as a Goonda. Hence, the petitioner seeks a writ of Habeas Corpus to call for the records in connection with the order of detention passed by the second respondent dated 9.7.2007 in Cr.M.P.No.8/2007/C1 against her husband, T.Y.Nazeer Hussain, who is now confined at Central Prison, Coimbatore, to set aside the same and to direct the respondents to produce the above said detenu before this Court and set him at liberty.

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2. On the basis of a complaint lodged by one Chandramoorthy, that on 1.5.2007 at about 3.30 hours, while he was driving lorry bearing Registration No.KA-01-D-4579, along with another driver, loading with 100 cotton bales, in the Kangayam to Chennimalai Road, two vehicles stopped in front of the lorry. Nine persons had alighted from those vehicles and three persons climbed up in the cabin of the lorry and threatened the complainant and the other person at the knife point and pushed them from the lorry and taken them in the vehicles in which they came. The other two persons had driven the lorry with the load towards Kangayam. They abducted the complainant and the other person and landed them at the Tamil Nadu Check-post near Krishnagiri. The whereabouts of the lorry was not known. Chandramoorthy informed about the incident to the lorry owner and lodged a complaint. Based on his complaint, a case was registered in Crime No.372 of 2007 on the file of Kangayam Police Station for the offences punishable under Sections 366 and 397 I.P.C. Enquiry revealed that the persons were the detenu herein and one Mani, Vijayan, Sunil @ Unni, Arumugam, Chandran, Madhu, Muthu, Nagappan and Narayanasamy.

3. The second respondent, taking note of the above case as a ground case and seven adverse cases pending against the detenu for the offences punishable under Sections 147, 363, 323, 394, 365, 328, 366, 342, 397, 506 (ii), 395, 341, 379, 382 and 395 IPC and having satisfied that there is a compelling necessity to detain the detenu in order to prevent him from indulging in the activities which are prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, ordered his detention dubbing him as a Goonda.

4. The learned counsel for the petitioner challenges the impugned order of detention only on the ground of delay in preparing the rejection order.

5.1. Before delving into the issue relating to the delay as contended above, it would be apt to refer the law on the point.

5.2. Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India suggests that the obligation of the government is to offer the detenu an opportunity of making a representation against the order, before it is confirmed according to the procedure laid down under the relevant provisions of law, vide K.M. Abdulla Kunhi v. Union of India, (1991) 1 SCC 476 .

5.3. The right to representation under Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India includes right to expeditious disposal by the State Government. Expedition is the rule and delay defeats mandate of Article 22 (5) of the Constitution of India, vide Ram Sukrya Mhatre v. R.D. Tyagi, 1992 Supp (3) SCC 65.

5.4. Any inordinate and unexplained delay on the part of the Government in considering the representation renders the detention

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illegal, vide Tara Chand v. State of Rajasthan, (1980) 2 SCC 321 and Raghavendra Singh v. Supdt., Distt. Jail, (1986) 1 SCC 650.

5.5. It is a constitutional obligation of the Government to consider the representation forwarded by the detenu without any delay. Though no period is prescribed by Article 22 of the Constitution for the decision to be taken on the representation, the words "as soon as may be" in clause (5) of Article 22 convey the message that the representation should be considered and disposed of at the earliest. But that does not mean that the authority is pre-empted from explaining any delay which would have occasioned in the disposal of the representation. The court can certainly consider whether the delay was occasioned due to permissible reasons or unavoidable causes. If delay was caused on account of any indifference or lapse in considering the representation, such delay will adversely affect further detention of the prisoner. In other words, it is for the authority concerned to explain the delay, if any, in disposing of the representation. It is not enough to say that the delay was very short. Even longer delay can as well be explained. So the test is not the duration or range of delay, but how it is explained by the authority concerned. Even the reason that the Minister was on tour and hence there was a delay of five days in disposing of the representation was rejected by the Apex Court holding that when the liberty of a citizen guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India is involved, the absence of the Minister at head quarters is not sufficient to justify the delay, since the file could be reached the Minister with utmost promptitude in cases involving the vitally important fundamental right of a citizen, vide Rajammal v. State of T.N., (1999) 1 SCC 417.

6. Coming to the the case on hand, admittedly, objecting to the order of detention dated 9.7.2007, a representation was made on behalf of the detenu on 16.7.2007, which was received by the Government on 20.7.2007. Remarks were called for from the detaining authority on 20.7.2007, which was received by the detaining authority on 20.7.2007 itself. The detaining authority, in turn, called for parawar remarks from the sponsoring authority on 20.7.2007 itself and on receipt of the same on 26.7.2007, the detaining authority sent it to the Government on 26.7.2007 itself and the same was received on 26.7.2007. Thereafter, the file was submitted on 30.7.2007 and the same was considered by the Under Secretary on 30.7.2007 itself and Additional Secretary on 31.7.2007. The file was considered by the Minister on 1.8.2007. However, the rejection letter was prepared on 7.8.2007, after a delay of six days, which is not properly explained. Even taking note of the intervening holidays, viz., 4.8.2007 and 5.8.2007 (being Saturday and Sunday), the delay of four days

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in preparing the order of rejection, is admittedly unexplained and inexcusable. Thereafter, the order of rejection was sent on 8.8.2007 and served on the detenu on 11.8.2007.

7. At this juncture, a reference to the decision of the Apex Court in Kundanbhai Dulabhai Sheikh v District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, (1996) 3 SCC 194 is apposite:

> "In spite of law laid down above by this Court repeatedly over the past three decades, the Executive, namely, the State Government and its officers continue to behave in their old, lethargic fashion and like all other files rusting in the Secretariat for various reasons including red-tapism, the representation made by a person deprived of his liberty, continue to be dealt with in the same fashion. The Government and its officers will not give up their habit of maintaining a consistent attitude of lethargy. So also, this Court will not hesitate in quashing the order of detention to restore the 'liberty and freedom' to the person whose detention is allowed to become bad by the Government itself on account of his representation not being disposed of at the earliest."

8. That apart, it is a settled law that there should not be supine indifference, slackness or callous attitude in considering the representation. Any unexplained delay in the disposal of representation would be a breach of the constitutional imperative and it would render the continued detention impermissible and illegal, vide K.M. Abdulla Kunhi v. Union of India, (1991) 1 SCC 476.

9. In the instant case, there is delay of four days in preparing the order of rejection, as referred to above, and the same, in our considered opinion, vitiates the impugned order of detention. We are, therefore, inclined to allow this petition.

In the result, the order of detention dated 9.7.2007 is set aside. The detenu is directed to be set at liberty forthwith unless his presence is required in connection with any other case.

ATR

Sd/
Asst. Registrar

/true copy/

Sub Asst.Registrar

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To:

1. THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
   STATE OF TAMILNADU,
   PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
   FORT ST. GEORGE, CHENNAI-9.

2. THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR AND
   DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
   ERODE DISTRICT
   ERODE.

3. THE SUPERINTENDENT
   CENTRAL PRISON
   COIMBATORE.

4. THE JOINT SECRETARY TO GOVT
   PUBLIC (LAW AND ORDER)DEPT,
   FORT ST GEORGE, CHENNAI-9.

5. THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR,
   HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

NG (co)
sg 14/11/07

H.C.P.No.1040 of 2007
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